

July 6, 1926.

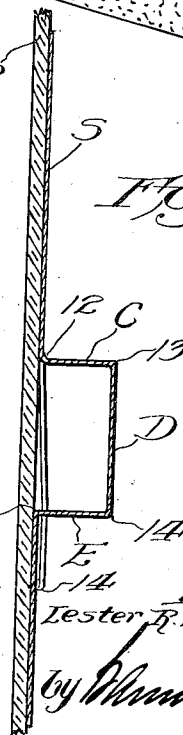
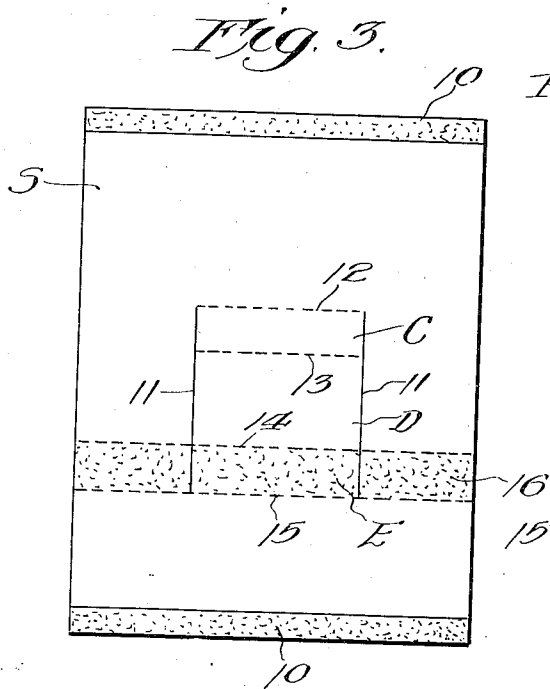
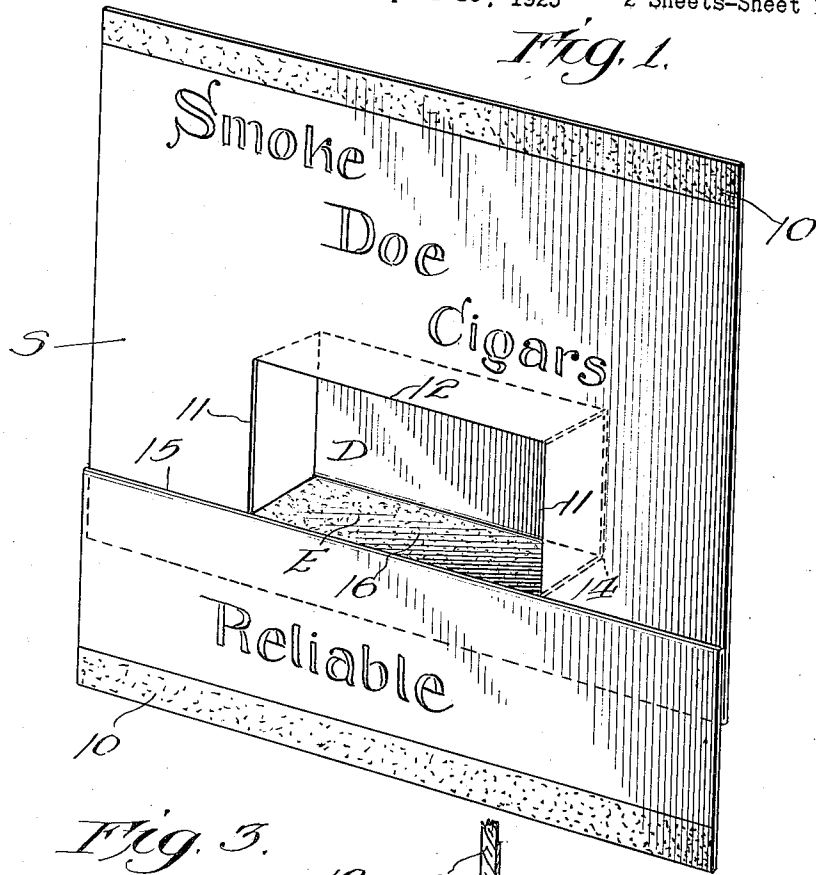
L. R. ZIMMERMAN

1,591,909

DISPLAY CABINET

Filed April 16, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor
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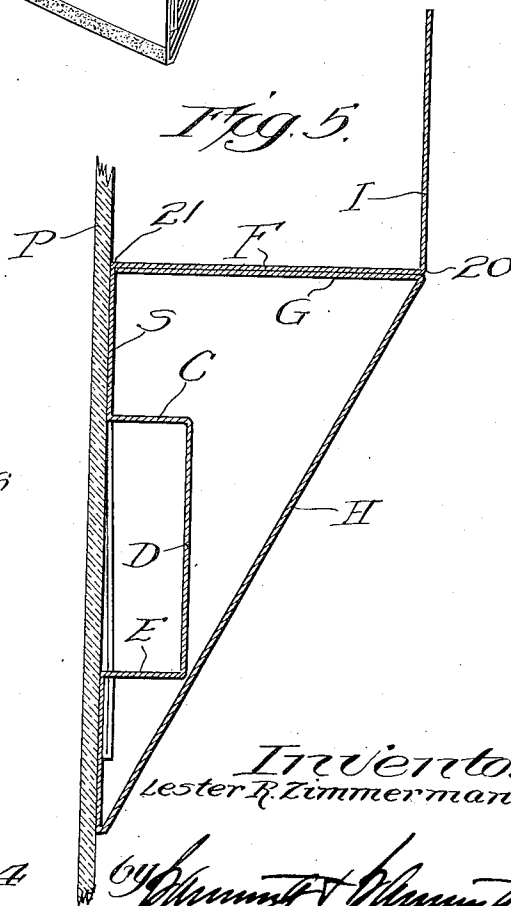
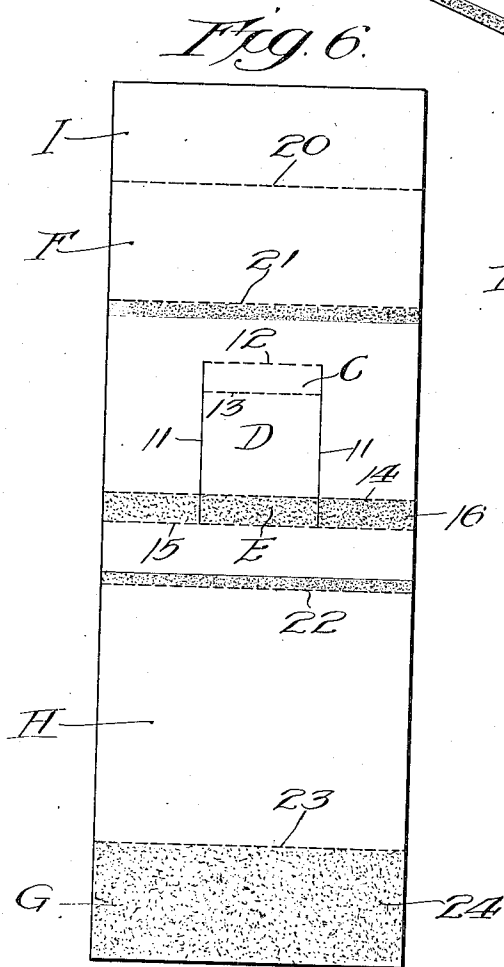
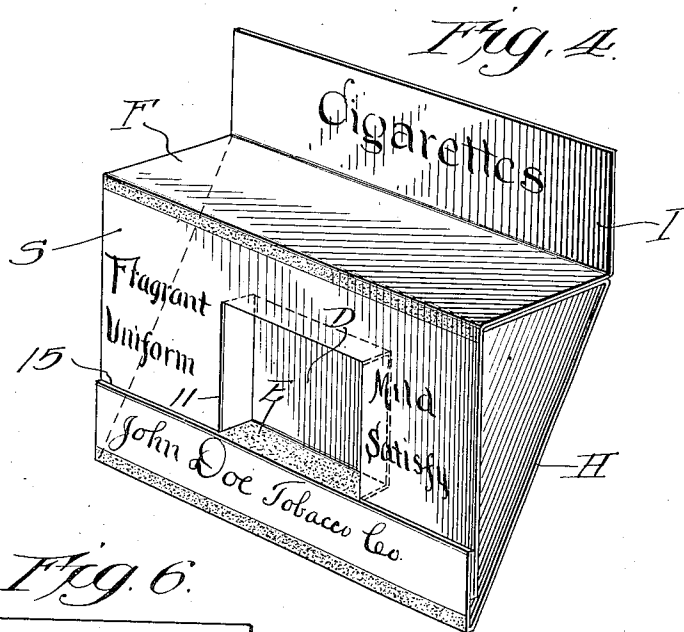
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1,591,909

DISPLAY CABINET

Filed April 16, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Patented July 6, 1926.

1,591,909

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESTER R. ZIMMERMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DISPLAY CABINET.

Application filed April 16, 1925. Serial No. 23,575.

This invention relates to a display cabinet which may be conveniently made of paper or other foldable product in sheet form, and it is concerned more particularly with details of construction by which portions of the sheet may be bent into the shape required for use. A cabinet of this general kind may advantageously be applied to a pane of glass, such as is used in the door or display window of a store, where its contents, together with accompanying advertising matter, will be exposed to the view of persons passing by.

Two exemplifications of this invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings in the manner following:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the cabinet as it appears when supported upon a pane of glass;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken centrally therethrough;

Fig. 3 is a view in plan of the flat sheet from which the cabinet is formed;

Fig. 4, which is a view similar to Fig. 1, shows a cabinet of modified construction;

Fig. 5 is a central vertical section therethrough; and

Fig. 6 is a view in plan of the sheet from which this cabinet is formed.

According to my invention, use is made of a sheet S having a shape which is rectangular or otherwise, and provided preferably with certain areas 10 to which gum or other suitable adhesive is applied. Such a sheet is capable of being conveniently adhered to a glass pane P such as is found in the display window or door panel of a store or other mercantile establishment. It is relatively immaterial, of course, where the adhesive is applied to the sheet, so long as it makes effective engagement with the transparent body on which it is supported.

As shown, I have provided two vertical slits 11 which are parallel and in spaced relation to the side edges of the sheet. Each of these slits terminates a substantial distance from its upper and lower edges. It may be found desirable to produce in the sheet between these slits scored lines 12 and 13, the former extending between their upper extremities and the latter a slight distance therebelow. The rectangular section thus defined is designated as C. Two other scored lines 14 and 15 having a similar spacing, but extending clear across the sheet, are also provided. The latter of these lines lies ad-

jacent the lower extremity of the two slits 11. By the letters D and E, I have denoted the two rectangular sections between the slits 11 which are defined in part by the two pairs of lines 13 and 14, and 14 and 15, respectively. The surface of the sheet between the scored lines 14 and 15 may be gummed as at 16 for a purpose which will hereafter appear, although means other than adherence may be employed in its stead.

I have suggested that the sheet be scored somewhat after the manner above specified, so as to facilitate it being formed into the cabinet which is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As it is entirely possible to bend the sheet without the aid of scoring, although perhaps less deftly and accurately, the presence of such scored lines should not be regarded as essential.

In order to transform the sheet into a cabinet capable of retaining merchandise or other desired commodities, section D of the sheet is projected rearwardly by producing right angular bends along the several lines 12 and 15 inclusive. This necessitates a lap upon itself of the sheet surface which aligns with section E, the gummed surface 16 being thereby brought into contact with another portion of the sheet which lies just above the line 14. With bending of the sheet sections to these positions, proper steps may be taken to secure the gummed surface 16 to the sheet portion with which it engages, thereby ensuring retention of the parts in the relation shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this manner I provide a pocket extending rearwardly of the sheet, and open at each of its opposite ends. Into this pocket may be slipped any desired commodity, either in bulk or package form, so as to be exposed to view from the front side of the sheet.

A cabinet constructed in this manner may readily be secured in place upon its supporting medium. As already suggested, this may be accomplished with facility by some adhesive means applied to the areas 10, preferably at opposite ends of the sheet, or, if desired, some other form of mechanical support may be provided. Upon the face of the sheet, so as to be exposed prominently to view, any text matter, symbols, or other advertising indicia, may be placed, according as seems most desirable.

A very similar construction is set forth in Figs. 4, 5, and 6. In this case, however, the cabinet provides also an upper shelf

whereon additional merchandise or other objects may be rested. In this construction, the sheet is provided with two additional scored lines 20 and 21 defining a section F, which extends clear across its upper portion. Also other additional scored lines designated as 22 and 23, are provided in its lower region. The upper section F is preferably of the same vertical dimension as the section G which lies below the lower line 23. Between the lines 22 and 23 is also another section denoted as H.

When bent to the position of Fig. 5, the section F will provide a shelf extending horizontally to the rear of the sheet, its upper extremity which constitutes a section I being upturned into a vertical position to provide a rear wall therefor. Below the line 23 the sheet section H is bent back for perhaps 135° or more forming the hypotenuse of a triangle which has for its other two sides the section F and the vertical sheet portion between the lines 21 and 23. The sheet section G is also bent back to underlie the horizontal section F, and by gumming its surface, or otherwise, these two lapping sections may be readily connected. When erected in the manner suggested, the form of the cabinet will be fixed, and it may be used without danger of collapse, due to the bracing function of the oblique section H which supports both the shelf F and the rearwardly protruding pocket formed by the sections C, D, and E.

The great advantages derived from a cabinet constructed according to my invention are its low cost of manufacture, its compactness for shipping, its ease of handling in installation, and its effectiveness as a display medium for small articles. I have suggested herein two forms which my invention may take, but manifestly it may be embodied in other constructions which respond to the spirit of my invention as defined by the claims below.

I claim:

1. A cabinet constructed from an integral sheet having a pair of spaced slits with portions of the sheet bent rearwardly adjacent the upper and lower slit extremities, there being additional bends in the sheet portion intermediately of the other two, whereby a rearwardly extending pocket is provided, the sheet adjacent its lowermost bend being reversely folded upon itself, substantially as described.

2. A cabinet constructed from an integral sheet having a pair of spaced slits, the sheet being reversely folded upon itself adjacent the lower extremities of the slit, portions of the sheet between the slits being bent in a manner to provide a rearwardly extending pocket for the accommodation of an object, substantially as described.

3. A cabinet constructed from an integral

sheet having a pair of spaced slits, the sheet being reversely folded upon itself adjacent the lower extremities of the slits and having certain portions between the slits bent rearwardly to two horizontal positions, with another portion thereof disposed vertically therebetween, whereby to provide a pocket open at each of its ends but capable of receiving an object, substantially as described.

4. A cabinet constructed from an integral sheet having a pair of spaced slits with prearranged lines of bend between the two slits, one adjacent their upper extremities, another slightly therebelow, and others which extend beyond the slits to the sheet edges, one adjacent the lower extremities of the slits, and another slightly thereabove, the sheet so formed being adapted for a reverse fold upon itself along the two lower lines, and the sheet portion between the slits being adapted for bending in a manner to provide a pocket enclosed on three sides, substantially as described.

5. A cabinet formed from a sheet, portions of which are gummed for adherence to a transparent body, the sheet being provided with certain slits extending in one direction and scorings extending in another direction between the slits, certain of the scorings continuing also beyond the slits to the edges of the sheet, and a pocket extending rearwardly from the sheet formed by bending certain portions thereof along the scored lines in a manner to provide upper and lower walls, and a connecting rear wall, the sheet also having a double reverse bend along the extended scorings, substantially as described.

6. A cabinet of the kind described made from sheet material and combining in its structure a rearwardly extending pocket comprising upper and lower horizontal walls and a connecting vertical wall all integral with the sheet, there being also a double reverse bend in the sheet adjacent one of the pocket edges, substantially as described.

7. A cabinet formed from a sheet having a pair of spaced slits, the material composing the sheet being bent to provide a rearwardly extending pocket integral therewith and with a double reverse bend adjacent one edge of the pocket, a shelf rearwardly extending from the sheet also integral therewith, and means extending obliquely from the sheet to connect with the shelf to provide a support therefor, substantially as described.

8. A cabinet formed from a sheet having a pair of spaced slits, the material in the sheet being bent between the slits to provide a rearwardly extending pocket and a double reverse bend upon one side thereof, there being a portion of the sheet extended rearwardly to provide a shelf, and means

extending obliquely from another portion of the sheet to connect with the shelf whereby to provide a support therefor, all of the cabinet parts being integral, substantially as described.

9. A cabinet formed from a sheet having a main vertical portion adapted to lie adjacent a transparent surface, there being in this portion a pair of spaced slits, the sheet material between the slits being bent in such a manner as to provide a rearwardly ex-

tending pocket having an upper and lower and a back connecting wall, there being also a double reverse bend in the front portion of the shelf adjacent one of the pocket edges, a horizontal shelf extending rearwardly from the upper portion of the sheet, and supporting means therefor comprising an oblique portion connected therewith and extending upwardly from the lower portion of the sheet, substantially as described.

LESTER R. ZIMMERMAN.